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TREES, FRUITS, FLOWERING SHRUBS,
PERENNIALS
FOR THE NORTHWEST



The Northwest Nursery Co.
Valley City, N. D.

HARDY PERENNIALS

OF ALL THE PLANTS that are cultivated for purely ornamental purposes there are none which have made such rapid strides in public favor as the OLD FASHIONED HARDY GARDEN FLOWERS, the inhabitants of the perennial garden. Their popularity is not at all surprising when we consider the many varied and pleasant changes which take place throughout the entire growing season in a well-arranged hardy border in which every week—yes, every day—brings forth something fresh and new to interest and delight even the most critical. Beginning in April the early tulips open their flowers often before the snow has entirely disappeared. These are soon followed by the Early Siberian Iris. Early June brings a wealth of the most magnificent bloom in all colors from the much improved varieties of peonies. Throughout the summer in constant succession come a wealth of flowers furnished by the Larkspur, Late Iris, Late Peonies, Sweet William, Achillea, the Pearl, Achillea Roseum, and in the late summer Dahlias, Golden Glow, Gladioli, and Columbine. When the summer flowers are gone the growing season is greatly lengthened by the late fall blooms of such as the Shasta and Giant Daisies, Gaillardia and the early frosts do not touch the heavy bloom of the choice varieties of Phlox. While there are many more perennials, we list here only those that have proved entirely satisfactory in our section.

THE IRIS

(See Illustration Front Cover)

This is the blue flag of grandmother's garden, improved and changed so that it can hardly be recognized. Many new colors are now to be had, and the size, height and delicacy of form is almost equal to the lily. Once planted it will last for years.

France is today the most admired and best loved country in the world. Her emblem is the Iris or Fleur de Lis, and the Great War has proven her worthy of such a beautiful and undying flower. There is scarcely a place it will not lift its flags cheerfully and open its rainbow tints to the world. It is growing among the dry stunted grasses of the wind swept Dakotas and among the reeds and cat tails of the sheltered ponds of Minnesota. It is a stayer everywhere, and the flower artists have taught it to yield all the shades of blue and gold that can be imagined. If picked when the first flower on a stem opens, all the others will bloom in turn and make the home gay for a week.

GERMAN IRIS

Very Early

The German Iris are among the most desirable and easiest grown of our spring-flowering hardy-plants, producing in May their showy flowers of exquisite coloring, combining the richest and most delicate tints. For best results plant in a well-drained, sunny position, barely covering the roots. Avoid fresh manure in preparing your border.

IN GOLDEN YELLOW, we have the **DARIUS**. In this grand novelty we have what has long been wanted, a good vigorous growing, free flowering, golden yellow Iris, large and striking.

IN BLUE, THE FLORENTINA, early and free bloomer. Very pretty. A splendid companion to plant with the Golden Yellow or Darius Iris, the bluish purple making an excellent color combination with the Golden Yellow.

Per dozen, \$5.00. Each 50c.

SIBERIAN IRIS

Late

COREAN, blue dainty flower on long stem. Late bloomer. Perfectly hardy, thrives anywhere. Splendid for borders.

Per dozen, \$5.00. Each 50c.

HARDY PHLOX

A new race of Hardy Phlox has been originated. The plants are of vigorous, branching habit, growing throughout the late summer and fall. They withstand the early freezes and produce an abundance of bloom when all other flowers are gone.

VON LASSBURG—Pure white, individual flowers very large.

BERANGER—Rose pink, large, perfectly formed.

LOTHAIR—Bright red, very effective, tallest of all.

ECLAIREUR—Dark purple red with lighter center, medium height.

Per dozen, \$5.00. Each, 50c.

PEONIES

Perhaps no flower has improved more than the Modern Peony. It is the one flower that rivals the rose for supremacy in popular favor. The new peony is as sweet and fragrant as the rose. It is much more hardy and more wonderful in bloom. The choicest sorts are now developed in every color desired. We list the finest selection of each color.

FESTIVA MAXIMA—This is considered the finest **WHITE**. Fragrant. Early. Has red center.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON—Fragrant, pure white. Late.

FRAGRANTS—Light rose pink, very fragrant.

MODESTE—Deep rich pink, almost a red. Fragrant.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE—Dark red, fragrant. Medium season, very early and free blooming. Stems erect holding the blooms up out of the mud and in rain storms. Makes exceedingly attractive bouquet.

Singles, 3 to 5 eyes, each \$1.00. Per dozen \$10.00.

PLANT THE NEW GLADIOLI—PRESIDENT TAFT AND WAR

AN OPEN LETTER

Mr. Farmer: A certain North Dakota farmer recently told me his experience in tree planting. This is what he said. "I have spent many dollars for trees. I planted them time and time again. Sometimes they would never start at all, sometimes they would start out after planting and die the first winter, and often some of them would shoot up from the roots in the spring making bushes where I wanted trees. But I finally located the trouble and now I have a good grove and some fruit trees that bear fruit." Does this sound just like your experience? Nearly every farmer on these Northwest prairies has had the same failures. Not all, however, have located the trouble and succeedd.

This farmer took pleasure in planning and planting because he looked ahead to the time when his home would be surrounded by fine big trees, giving him shade from the hot summer's sun and protection for his home in the winter. He wanted a windbreak that would stop that old northwester and hold the snow drifts back from the barn door. He wished that he might have fruit in his garden like he had way down east. He finally succeeded. Do you know what caused his failure and losses? Listen! There is a reason. Follow me closely while I explain.

You and I both know that the trouble is not with the soil. Trees grow beautifully in New England on a poor, worn out soil, and we have the finest soil in the world. We know it is not on account of the cold, for trees grow in Alaska. We know it is not because of a light rain fall. Trees grow in many places where the rain fall is less than half what it is here. If the failure isn't due to soil, cold or drought, the trouble must be with the trees.

I have lived in North Dakota for twenty-seven years and have learned that failures are due to any of four different reasons. First: Many orders are placed with companies too far away. The trees are a long time on the road, they lie for weeks in railroad transfers, such as the Minnesota Transfer in St. Paul. When they are received, they are so nearly dry that they have not vitality enough to pull them through the first season. They will die the first fall.

Second: Many trees are imported from places where the soil is entirely different than that of these prairies. Trees grown upon clay soil and where the rain fall is heavy, only develop a few coarse roots, which is all they need. But trees grown here upon our prairie black loam develop a mass of fine fibrous roots, just what is needed for this drier climate. These imported trees make almost no growth the first season and are likely to winter kill because they are weak.

Third: Most of the trees that are shipped into this Northwest come from softer climates, such as Wisconsin or Iowa, or Southern Minnesota. Their wood is soft and full of water. They may start out splendidly in the spring but when the hot, drying southwest prairie winds start in July, many of them dry up and quit business.

Fourth: (Please get this point fully for it is the cause of the largest number of failures.) These same trees that come so far, that are grown upon clay soil, and are so soft and full of water, are grown too far south, where the seasons are longer. They are accustomed to a longer growing season. When transplanted here they haven't time to fully ripen their wood before the freeze-up. The leaves and twigs are caught green and winter-kill. Remember, trees winter-kill when they do not ripen. The term "hardy" simply means the ability to fully ripen up before winter. If a tree cannot do this it is not hardy.

We watched for many years, the thousands of dollars wasted on tender stock unsuited to this climate. We saw opportunity to supply a long left want. We looked the State over and chose the finest spot we could find, where two trans-continental railroads could give us their quickest service. We were confident that when we could furnish these prairies with home-grown trees and fruit stocks, that the farmers would stand by us and give us the business. The success of our trees has been greater than we dared to hope for. This soil and climate has proved to develop such splendid roots that our trees make a big growth the first year. Our trees always ripen up and go into winter quarters on time. That is why they don't winter-kill.

Have we succeeded? Twelve years ago we started with 26 acres. We now have 476 acres, and are expanding and growing every year. Our trade this year is about fifty per cent greater than it was a year ago. The farmers are finding us. Our trees are now growing on our farms, in our cities and on the grounds of our State institutions. We have become the leading nursery in North Dakota, in South Dakota, in Montana and in Western Minnesota. We are already the largest Nursery between the Twin Cities and the Rocky Mountains. We grow our own stock here at Valley City. Truly, "Nothing succeeds like success."

Yours for better homes,

E. C. HILBORN, Secretary.

Forest Trees

GREEN ASH—This tree is by all means the first tree for general planting in the Northwest. While it grows a little more slowly the first few years than the Box Elder, with proper cultivation it makes a splendid growth, and in fifteen years it will surpass the Box Elder. The Native Green Ash is often confused with the White Ash usually shipped into this section by eastern nurseries. The White Ash is native to the swamps of Minnesota and Wisconsin and becomes stunted when planted on these prairies. But our Native Green Ash is a good grower. It continues to improve year by year and it does not die out in fifteen or twenty years as does the Cottonwood. It makes excellent timber valuable for many purposes. Its leaves keep a dark green color when all other leaves are gone. Dry or wet it makes a regular steady growth. It thrives especially when planted so as to receive the shade from such trees as the Soft Maple and Box Elder. This is by all means the one best tree to plant on these prairies, either for street trees or grove planting. The following letter from The Agricultural College gives the actual test for thirty years of this tree on our prairies:

"Relative to the value of Green Ash as a timber tree for North Dakota I will say that at our experimental stations at Edgeley and Dickinson it has shown itself to be much superior to any other deciduous tree. In fact we are regretting that we planted anything else in any numbers with the exception, of course, of the willow which has a peculiar value of its own. The Ash is frequently referred to as a slow growing tree, but our experiments have demonstrated that where it is given good cultivation or properly mulched it frequently makes a growth from two or three feet in a season, with an occasional specimen showing even a greater growth. At the Agricultural College we have trees from thirty to thirty-five feet in height that will make from three to seven good fence posts, all of which were planted twenty-two years ago. The advantage of the Ash over the other deciduous trees is that it will make a very satisfactory growth even in a very dry year and further that the trees are not killed by conditions such as the cold and drought which often happens with even the Box Elder and Cottonwood. The only failures we have to record are in instances when the seed was collected too far south, namely southern Iowa, or perhaps even further south. Such trees have not proven hardy in North Dakota. For that reason it is important that the trees offered for sale should be of seed collected locally. If you can succeed in getting the farmers to plant liberally of this tree you can rest assured that they will have something very valuable to show for it within a very few years.

Yours very truly,

C. B. Waldron.

BOX ELDER—(Also called Maple Ash-Leaf and Manitoba Maple.) This tree has been the universal favorite with Dakota planters and belongs to the Maple family. It makes a rapid growth while young. Its splendid foliage makes an attractive shade. When grown in the open where it gets an abundance of sunlight its leaves develop so rapidly that it needs to be constantly pruned with the knife to prevent it becoming scrubby. But if pruned often it continues its rapid growth. Some of the finest street trees in the cities of Grand Forks and Fargo are the Box Elder. Trees grown from seed collected farther south have a tendency to freeze back, but those grown by our Nursery are raised from native seed. The ability of this tree to withstand drought, its rapid growth, its spreading branches and dark green foliage will always make it a popular tree with Northwestern planters. It is a splendid nurse tree to plant alternately with the Green Ash.

CUT LEAF WEEPING WILLOW—This is one of the most beautiful and desirable trees for the lawn. Its silvery white bark makes a striking contrast to the dark red twigs and drooping leaves. It is hardy where it can obtain sufficient moisture. It is easily affected by drought and will not live to attain the ripe old age of the American White Birch in this prairie region. It is very attractive as an ornamental tree on lawns and in parks.

MT. ASH—A hardy ornamental tree well adapted to lawn planting. It is covered, all through the summer, with bunches of bright scarlet berries. Absolutely hardy.

AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH—This beautiful tree is native to the Pembina Mountains of North Dakota. We are raising a native strain that is absolutely hardy

on our prairies. Its chalky white bark and striking foliage make it a very desirable lawn tree. It will stand almost any amount of cold, and is often found as far north as the Hudson Bay regions of Canada. A group of birch and evergreens make a pleasing picture on any lawn. Every grove should contain a few of these white barked trees for the sake of variety. When planting a grove always provide for a few American White Birch.

COTTONWOOD—This is a pioneer tree and has been planted generally because of its rapid growth. It is a splendid tree when grown where it can have sufficient moisture after the first few years. It will not stand crowding; hence is a poor grove tree, but especially fine for drives. The White Cottonwood produces timber which is of little value. The Yellow Cottonwood on the other hand is distinguished by wood which has a fair value both as fuel and timber and has about as fine a finish as the Basswood. We raise the Yellow Cottonwood only. Don't plant the Cottonwood as a nurse tree as it is fatal to other trees. Our 2 to 4 foot transplanted Cottonwoods are the most satisfactory to plant in shelter belts.

ELM—This tree is a native of the Northwest. Its best place is the city yard or street, where large specimens are planted. It is not a satisfactory tree for grove planting as it grows slow while small, and the seedlings are not very hardy, but every grove and yard should have a few large specimens. This tree is a native of North Dakota. The elm is by all means the leading shade tree for yard planting. Its wide spreading and overhanging branches give shade without obstructing the view, hence it has become the favorite yard and street tree from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We secure our seed from the finest native Elms in the State, in the Chautauqua Park at Valley City. We do not advise the planting of seedlings, but large trees transplant readily. A few of these should be in every grove and in every yard.

SOFT MAPLE—This is a valuable tree in the Southeastern part of our State where it thrives and becomes the first of all quick growing shade trees. A very desirable tree if kept properly trimmed to avoid forked branches, which are apt to split easily. Its foliage is very beautiful. It would not be satisfactory for the larger part of North Dakota.

HACKBERRY—A rugged hardy native tree, grows to good size, makes a fine shapely shade tree. Strong limbed and has a hard and durable wood. It is valuable for timber, ornament and shade, and ought to be more generally and extensively grown, and it would be, only that the seed are scarce and hard to get, making propagation slow and expensive. Plant the Hackberry and you will like it. There are many splendid specimens of the Hackberry growing native in Valley City.

CANADIAN POPLAR—In recent years has won a place in the first rank with Northwestern planters. It has proved itself hardy beyond question, to withstand drought and cold winters. It is quick to start and easily planted and soon makes an effective windbreak. The Canadian Poplar is undoubtedly being planted in larger quantities than any other variety in the Northwest, today.

NORTHWEST POPLAR—This is a distinct variety found native to the Turtle Mountains of North Dakota. It is a native cross between the Balm of Gilead and the Cottonwood. It rivals the Cottonwood in growth and hardness but possesses much heavier foliage and a better head. It has the large beautiful leaf of the Balm of Gilead, usually 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Buds large and fragrant. The splendid qualities of this tree caught the attention of Prof. Morris Johnson Kernall who brought it to us for propaganda. These trees were introduced into Wells County many years ago, where they have made a remarkable record. The finest trees to be found in the State are the Northwest Poplars growing in Carrington, now over fifty feet high. We have propagated these trees at considerable expense and are the only nursery that can supply them today. We prophesy that in ten years it will be the leading tree in North Dakota. Absolutely hardy, long lived and beautiful, it is the ideal tree needed for the prairies. We have a few to spare this spring, but will have a large stock for fall 1920 delivery.

RUSSIAN GOLDEN WILLOW—This is still the most largely planted willow for a snow fence to the shelter belt. The demand continues strong because it has made good. It is a very valuable tree for windbreaks, makes a close and quick

growing hedge. It is splendid to protect the other trees and keep out the drying winds. Two rows of these around a plantation will prove to be a great protection. This is a very hardy tree and should be planted generously on every farm. If properly trimmed it will grow to be a good sized tree. It does not seem to thrive so well west of the Missouri slope, except in moist places

COMMON GOLDEN WILLOW—This is very similar in appearance to the Russian Golden Willow, but is not as vigorous a grower, and is not as hardy upon our prairies. Many planters who have received this when they have ordered the Russian Golden Willow have been very disappointed.

LAUREL LEAF WILLOW

The Laurel Leaf Willow has become a great favorite throughout the Northwest. There is no more beautiful sight than a field of these young willows growing in the nursery or in a hedge row. The dark, rich olive green surface of the leaves, with their silvery backs, compels the attention and holds the eye in admiration. The Laurel is the most beautiful and striking of all the willows. To keep the Laurel Willow at its best, it should be trimmed back every year. It will then produce heavy, dense foliage. This tree is used extensively in parks, where dark rich foliage effects are desired. Many city residents prefer them for hedges and cut them back each season. They are especially fine for hedges upon the farm. Their dense, low growing, bush formation make them an ideal break to stop the surface winds, and to act as a snow fence in the winter. One row of these should be growing on the outside of every grove. The Laurel Leaf Willow, when properly used, is one of our most valuable trees.

WHITE WILLOW—This splendid willow seems to be right at home in Dakota and Montana. The finest shelter that we know in the state, is a grove of White Willows—half a mile long and a few rods wide. This remarkable grove is on Getchell Prairie, eight miles north of Valley City. It has been planted about twenty years and stands over fifty feet high. Many drives have been made from Valley City just to see this remarkable grove.

The farmers of North Dakota should plant White Willows by the thousands. They can always be depended upon to stop the winds, stop the snow, make good shade and an abundance of fence posts and timber.

Evergreens

Evergreens are a success on our prairies. Each year sees a much larger quantity planted. Many tender evergreens have been planted that belong to the forest farther east and they turned brown and died. The swamp evergreens of Minnesota and Wisconsin will not stand the drying winds of this section. But there are many absolutely hardy evergreens that are native to the Dakotas and Montana that will thrive. We specialize in these western varieties. Our seed is gathered from choice specimens in the Black Hills, the Bad Lands and eastern Montana. Such trees as the Black Hill Spruce, the Bull Pine, the Colorado Blue Spruce, and Montana Jack Pine will all grow and thrive.

There is nothing that makes as valuable a windbreak, or give as cheerful an appearance to a home, especially in the winter time, as evergreens. A single row of evergreens are as effective a windbreak as several rows of deciduous trees. A mistaken opinion exists that evergreens are hard to transplant. The truth is that they will be sure to grow if they are properly handled. We furnish full instructions with every shipment. Try a few on your place, nothing will give you more pleasure and satisfaction. See directions for planting.

The many visitors at the Experimental grounds at Fargo picked out a large hedge of Norway Spruce, running 20 to 30 feet high, as the finest attraction on the grounds.

The following ten rules for setting evergreens are given by Clarence Wedge, of Albert Lea, Minnesota, and if followed will make successful trees.

1st. Take the trees from the delivery and as soon as you get home put them in your house cellar, without opening the package.

2nd. As soon as possible mark or stake out the place for the trees in land prepared for a crop of corn.

3rd. Prepare a large pail or tub half full of mud about the thickness of common paint. Take it to the cellar, unpack the trees and place them into the pail with their roots in the mud.

4th. Keeping their roots in the mud, take the pail of trees to the place marked for them and begin setting them one at a time, a little deeper than they stood in the nursery, and as fast as the holes are dug.

5th. Do not use water in setting, but throw in fine moist dirt next to the roots and pack the dirt solid as you fill the hole, leaving only an inch or two of loose dirt on top.

6th. Cultivate the ground all summer, keeping it clean and mellow, just like a corn field, or if single trees set in your yard, keep a space 8 feet across mellow and free from grass and weeds.

7th. Use no manure. We have set evergreens in banks of clean sand and beds of pure clay with perfect success.

8th. Do not water them. But depend upon clean and regular cultivation.

9th. Chickens won't hurt them, but other stock must be kept away.

10th. LOOK OUT! If the roots of evergreens are exposed to the sun and air for a minute or two they are likely to die.

PINES

PONDEROSA PINE—(Also called Yellow and The Bull Pine)—This is a native of Western Dakota and Eastern Montana, where they cover the hills with striking, big trees, often forty feet in height. It succeeds especially well on dry soil and thrives with less moisture than any other evergreen. When well established it becomes a rapid growing tree. At the experimental farms at Edgeley and Dickinson these pines have grown two feet in a season. They are not affected by the drying winds. The large sizes are rather hard to transplant but the seedling sizes 6 to 12, inches, 12 to 18 inches or 18 to 24 inches transplant readily and thrive.

JACK PINE—This is also a native of Eastern Montana. It is the most rapid grower of all pines. It is extremely hardy, doing well on poor soil. It makes a splendid windbreak and grove and is especially valuable for giving a background to the slower growing spruces. A Barnes County Farmer transplanted sixty of these pines 5 to 6 feet high, from our nursery last spring, with a loss of only three trees. He has decided to plant that many more this coming spring.

SCOTCH PINE—A very satisfactory and beautiful pine for this section. A rapid grower with heavy foliage, and the most ornamental of all pines.

SPRUCES

NORWAY SPRUCE—This well-known spruce thrives in the Red River Valley but will not succeed in other parts of the State. The fall and winter winds cause it to turn brown. We do not recommend it to our prairie planters.

BLACK HILL SPRUCE—This was originally the same variety as the White Spruce, but has become native to the Black Hills of South Dakota. It is more dense and pretty than its parent, and its many years in a drying western climate has made it thoroughly hardy and resistant to drying winds. This is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful of all evergreens, and is especially pleasing in home yards and parks. We ship choice specimens of this variety, dug with the original ball of earth and carefully burlapped. When handled in this way successful transplanting is sure.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—This hardy evergreen is native to the Rocky Mountains and is absolutely hardy in this region. We have never known it to winter-kill or fail through drought. The color varies from a dark green to a shining silvery blue. These "blue shiners" are undoubtedly the queens of ornamental evergreens and command a fancy price. The green shade specimens are also choice plants but can be secured at popular prices.

Fruit Growing

To most people, fruit growing means the growing of apples. The apple is undoubtedly the king of fruits, and grows more popular every year. When the long winter evening comes on, and the family circle gathers around the fire, then the plate of delicious rosy red apples hold the center. And if they happen to be apples of your own growing the feast becomes a matter of pride as well as pleasure. The choicest apples of York State or Oregon never tasted half as well as those your own family grew in your own garden. Nature has been kind to North Dakota, for it has given her a soil and climate that makes it possible for every family to eat apples of their own growing. Apples of a flavor, unsurpassed in the world.

Does it pay to grow apples in North Dakota? This is a fair question, and ten years ago would have been hard to answer. But conditions have changed. It did not pay to grow hogs until we learned what kind of hogs to raise, and how to raise them. It did not pay to grow corn ten years ago. But we have now developed hardy varieties of corn. As soon as our people began to raise their seed corn at home, they succeeded and corn growing is now a profitable business. Year by year the corn belt has moved northward and is now going into Canada. Upper Iowa and Southern Minnesota went through this pioneer experience exactly.

The apple belt has always moved with the corn belt, in fact just a little ahead of it. When Southern Minnesota bought her young apple trees from Missouri and Illinois and New York, she failed—her trees winter-killed and her people blamed the country. But Minnesota developed her own nurseries, raised her own young trees and succeeded. She is now shipping apples away to other markets. Every home has its orchard, and every family picks its own apples. Minnesota has won the first prize at the Spokane apple show for the finest apples. Many new hardy varieties have been developed for the Northwest. Peter Gideon developed the Wealthy and gave the Northwest a hardy apple, fine quality and one that bears early. Mr. Patten developed the Patten's Greening, Mr. Ludlow, another Minnesota man, developed the Okabena. Other growers have brought forward many new varieties of hardy fruits—apples, crabs, plums, the Compass cherry and the High Bush plums of Prof. Hansen from Brookings, South Dakota. Wyman Elliott of Minneapolis gave us the Carrie Gooseberry, one that will stand the cold winters without harm. Besides this we have now the Beta Grape, the Sunbeam and Minnesota No. 4 Raspberry, in fact a large list of hardy fruits at home in the Northwest.

What the Iowa Nurseries did for Iowa and the Southern Minnesota Nurseries did for their state, the Northwest Nursery Company of Valley City is doing for North Dakota, Montana, Western Minnesota and South Dakota.

This Nursery raises its own apple seedlings and makes its own apple grafts

There are several reasons why North Dakota farmer should find profit in fruit raising:

FIRST: The soil conditions are ideal. Apples prefer a well-drained sandy loam with a heavy sub-soil. The same is true of small fruits, especially strawberries. Plums have the advantage in the Red River Valley, with apples winning over plums as we go West. It would be hard to pick out another state with better soil conditions than that of North Dakota.

SECOND: In spite of the common notion, North Dakota climate is good for the raising of hardy fruits. It has a closed winter. Those climates that alternately thaw and freeze are more trying on vegetation than a consistently closed winter. Winter holds on longer here and Spring comes with a rush. Our Spring with their long hours of day-light and sunshine, long hours to grow and mature. Plums and Compass cherries get in ahead of the early frost and apples don't mind it. There is a mistaken notion that causes people to pick their apples before they are ripe to avoid the frost. Leave the apples on the trees to ripen. They will stand six degrees of freezing weather without harm.

It is necessary, however, that the young trees planted must be Northern grown. Upon their ability to ripen their wood and go into winter quarters perfectly dormant, depends their hardiness. This is what hardiness means.

THIRD: The strongest reason why people should plant plenty of fruit trees is the exceptional condition of the market. The Eastern fruit grower that receives one dollar a bushel for apples or ten cents per quart for berries can make money, yet our people must pay more than three times this for all fruit. The difference goes to the several middlemen and railroads. With these high prices that are sure to continue many years, fruit growing is one of the most profitable occupations. This Nursery raised \$175.00 worth of strawberries from one-eighth of an acre. **THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE IS PAST. IT IS NOW TIME TO PLANT FRUITS.**

APPLES

The following list of apples have made good in North Dakota. All doubtful varieties that have not yet proved themselves in this State have been eliminated. Dakota planters may select from this list, knowing that these same varieties are already bearing in our State. We have adopted the rating of the Minnesota Horticultural Society. This list and rating may be relied upon.

IOWA BEAUTY—Originated by C. G. Patten of Charles City. The Iowa Beauty is one of the fine grade apples that we can raise, and should add variety to our orchard. Mr. Patrick Neary, of Buffalo, has an orchard of Iowa Beauty trees that bear annually such good crops that he will not plant any other. He says, it just suits him.

OKABENA—Season September to November. Fruit large, yellow with red stripes, heavy on the sunny side, flesh yellowish white, fine grained, crisp, juicy, flavor sub-acid, excellent quality. Ripens after Dutchess and is in many ways similar. The Okabena is bearing splendid crops all over Dakota, and is one of the most popular apple trees with growers near Valley City.

DUCHESS—(Duchess of Oldenburg)—Origin, Russia. Season August to September. Commonly known as a harvest apple. It is considered the standard of hardiness in Minnesota. The tree is an upright strong grower, an early and annual bearer of uniformly large crops. The fruit is large greenish yellow with red stripes. Flesh, light yellow, medium fine grained, firm. It has a pleasant acid flavor and is a great cooking favorite. While it is not a good keeper, every orchard should have a few Duchess for early use.

PATTEN'S GREENINGS—Originated by C. G. Patten. Season November to January. Fruit large, a yellowish green color with a blush of red on cheek toward the sun; flesh yellowish white, core small, flavor a pleasant sub-acid. The tree is a vigorous spreading grower and exceptionally hardy. It comes into bearing early, often yielding good crops at three years of age. It is a constant heavy bearer. Everywhere this tree is making good. We believe this is the leading apple for Dakota planters and urge our people to make their heaviest planting of Patten's Greening. This Nursery is planting an orchard of Patten's Greenings and Wealthy apples to raise fruit for commercial purposes.

HIBERNAL—Introduced from Russia, where it grows in colder climates than ours. It is our hardiest apple. It is adopted by Horticulturists as the standard of hardiness. The tree is a strong vigorous grower, the best of all apple trees. It is planted by our leading orchardists and used to top-work our choice varieties. We top-work Wealthy onto Hiberna for those who want the best and hardiest together. Fruit of Hiberna is very large, irregular, greenish yellow with dull bronze red on sunny side, flesh acid, not choice for eating but very good for cooking. Will grow anywhere.

WEALTHY—The finest apple in the Northwest. This tree has brought fame to the originator, Peter Gideon, of Minnesota. It is now being planted in New York and New England. It has won the finest prizes for Minnesota at the National Apple Show. Season, October to March. Fruit, large and very smooth, color deep red with

lighter red stripes. No apple is more handsome, either on the table or the tree. Quality is excellent, flesh white often stained with red like the snow apple, sub-acid, tender, juicy, considered by many equal to the Jonathan and the Winesap as an eating apple. A fine dessert and cooking apple. There is always a ready market everywhere for the Wealthy. Carl Miller of Nome, Martin Jacobs of Sanborn, and J. H. Whitcher of Valley City all have splendid Wealthy apples which have been bearing fine crops for years. The Wealthy promises to make the fame of North Dakota as a fruit state in the same way it has the fame of Minnesota. Remember, the Wealthy is hardy and is our finest apple

ANISIM—This variety has been introduced from Russia. Season from October to January. The tree is a spreading grower and free from blight and is an unusually heavy bearer. It is about equal with the Wealthy in hardiness. The fruit is medium small, dark red color, very similar in appearance to the Jonathan. The flesh is white, juicy, fine grained, pleasant sub-acid. It is a popular tree for the home orchard. The Anisim is perhaps the most beautiful of all trees when loaded with dark red fruit

CRAB APPLES

Many people who fail in growing large apples, succeed in growing crabs. They are hardy and easily raised. Crab apples always sell at a good price, and are a very profitable crop for Dakota and Montana planters. The fruit is valuable for eating as well as cooking and especially good for sauce and sweet pickles. No yard or farm is complete without a few crab apple trees.

DAKOTA SUCCESS—Hardy, and very free from blight. A strong, upright grower, early and full bearer. Fruit medium size, color a rich dark red, making an ideal crab for all purposes. It ripens late, remains juicy and keeps for several weeks, making it one of the most promising of all varieties to grow for the market. Good sour crabs are becoming scarce and a good price, and filling the want so perfectly, the Success should be one of the most profitable things to plant.

EARLY STRAWBERRY—Season early August. An old time favorite, especially in the Northwest. Fruit small to medium; greenish yellow overspread with carmine stripes and splashes; flesh nearly white, rather soft and mellow; flavor sweet and good, but will not keep. Tree hardy and produces large crops.

TRANSCENDENT—The standard of quality. Season September; fruit medium to large; color brownish yellow with blush of carmine; flesh firm and crisp, yellowish, fine grained, very juicy, acid. This fruit is considered the finest of all crabs and always brings the top price on the market. The tree is hardy but subject to blight. May thrive for several years and die from blight.

VIRGINIA—A hardy, vigorous, thrifty growing tree good enough for a shade tree. Fruit similar to Transcendent, choice, of good quality. A splendid tree on which to top-work large apples. Slow in coming into bearing.

WHITNEY—(Hybrid)—One of our best fruits. Season August and September. Fruit large to very large for a hybrid; yellow, striped with red and mostly covered with red on sun side; flesh yellow, very juicy, and fine grained; flavor rich and almost sweet. This is really a small harvest apple. While not a good keeping apple it is splendid for home uses. No better apple for the children to eat from off the trees. The tree is absolutely hardy, as hardy as a green ash; grows very upright and gives itself good protection from the wind.

Plums and Cherries

The Plum is still the leading fruit for the Northwestern states. Many people do not yet realize that the choicest of all plums, in flavor and productiveness are the native plums of the Northwest, which belong to the family known as the American Plum. The fruit breeders of all lands, have used these rich, prolific hardy varieties for a base to breed new commercial varieties. These horticulturists aim to unite the unsurpassed flavor, and the heavy bearing habits of the native plum with plums of larger size and better shipping qualities. (See Terry description.)

DESOTA—This is probably the most largely planted of any plum of the Americana group. Its productiveness is almost too great; the tree should be thinned to prevent over-bearing and to improve the size of the fruit. Fruit of medium size, yellow to orange, overlaid with a touch of crimson. Flesh sweet and juicy—a fine flavor and quality. The DeSota can always be depended upon to bear its annual heavy crop.

FOREST GARDEN—Fruit large, nearly round, dull yellow, sometimes purplish red with thin bloom; flesh yellow sometimes reddish next to the stone, firm, sweet and of pleasant flavor; season early. One of the most extensively grown varieties in northwestern orchards and generally reported as a profitable sort.

TERRY—(Free Silver)—This is by all means the finest plum grown in the entire Northwest. The fruit is very large. The color is a deep red overlaid with a satiny purple. The flesh is firm, a most delicious flavor suggesting a sweet cherry. Visitors to the Nursery always utter an exclamation of surprise and delights when tasting this fruit. The tree is a rapid and vigorous grower, well shaped and covered with shiny, broad green leaves. It is often planted as an ornamental tree upon the lawn. This tree seems to be particularly at home on our Northwestern soil. We recommend that the heaviest plantings be made of Terry. What the Wealthy is to the apple orchard, the Terry is to the plum orchard.

SURPRISE—Fruit large to very large; skin medium thick, tender; bright red; flesh pale yellow, meaty, fine flavor; quality extra good. Season medium.

SAND CHERRY—(Rocky Mountain Cherry)—This variety belongs more among the ornamental shrubs than the cultivated cherries. It grows in shrubs or bush form, is absolutely hardy anywhere and is always loaded with black-red cherries about the size of the Houghton gooseberry. The bush is very ornamental, turning brilliant colors in the autumn. The Sand cherry makes an excellent hedge that will also give quantities of fruit, good for pies, jam, jellies, etc.

COMPASS CHERRIES

This wonderful fruit was originated by H. Knudson, and is a cross between the Sand Cherry and some American plums. It is being grown successfully as far North as Saskatoon and Edmonton. The demand for this fruit the last few years, has been so great that all Northwestern Nurseries have been obliged to stop the sale before the end of the season.

The early bearing qualities of this tree is remarkable. Young trees bear in the Nursery row before they are dug for shipping. As the fruit ripens it changes from a green to a bright red, then turning to a reddish black. Many growers make the mistake of picking the fruit before it is fully ripe and before the finest flavor is developed. The quality of the fully ripened Compass is plasing with the tender flesh and juiciness characteristic of the cherry. For canning, the Compass is valuable and makes excellent fruit for pies, sauce and jellies. The fruit from a small orchard of three year old Compass trees at Valley City sold at an average of \$2.25 per tree. The only rival of the Compass cherry are the new Hansen's Hybrids.

HANSEN'S HYBRIDS

SAPA CHERRY PLUM—(From Indian word meaning Black.) This is a cross between the Sand Cherry and the Sultan plum, a large purple fleshed Japanese plum of very fine quality. The tree is plum-like in habit, but is rather low growing. The color of the fruit is a glossy dark purple and the flesh is a rich, dark red, size one inch or more in diameter. The fruit buds often set heavy the first year, bearing quite a crop the second year. The five or six foot trees will bear the next year after they are transplanted. They ripen the third week in August. The fruit is excellent for eating out of hand and when made into sauce it is splendid. The pit is small and the skin is tender and need not be removed when cooked. The tree is hardy and bears tremendously. May be planted with the Opata for pollenization.

OPATA—(Indian word meaning Bouquet.) One year old trees set fruit buds freely. Five or six foot trees transplanted, will bear the next year. This variety is a cross between the Sand Cherry and the Gold Plum, a very large variety of the Japanese plum for which \$3,000 was paid when first introduced. (The Sand Cherry is a very hardy western cherry, sometimes called the Rocky Mountain Cherry. This is also the mother of the Compass Cherry.) The Opata tree resembles the plum in its habit of growth. The fruit is one inch or more in diameter. It is a dark purplish red with blue bloom; flesh is green and firm; flavor pleasant, partakes of the rich sweetness of the Gold Plum. It is excellent for eating out of hand as well as for table and cooking purposes. The pit is small, and bears as early as the second week in August. This is greatly in its favor as at that season there is very little fruit of any kind. The tree being hardy and a great bearer, is certainly sure to become popular throughout the Northwest and the country at large as soon as its merits are known. May be planted with the Sapa to good advantage.

Small Fruits

Currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries are native to the State, growing wild along the river valleys where they are protected from the prairie fires. The new and improved varieties of the small fruits are equally hardy and much superior to the wild varieties, especially in bearing qualities and size of fruits. In a state where large fruit is so scarce, and where the fruit demands such a high price, every farmer and every man with a back yard should grow all his family can use of these easily grown fruits. They will furnish the table the year around with berries, sauce, jam, jellies, etc., of the most delicious flavor. There is a great opportunity near every village and city of the state for growers to make big returns by growing small fruits for the market. The loam soil of Dakota is exactly suited to these fruits, the prices paid are at least twice as high as the prices paid to growers in eastern markets. The profits offered to this industry are greater than those of dairying, corn raising or general farming. Advice will be gladly given by this Company, to those planning a commercial small fruit farm.

CURRENTS

Currants thrive best in a rich loamy soil. They should be set in rows about six feet apart, and about four feet apart in the row. Keep the old wood well trimmed out. A half dozen thrifty shoots will make more and larger fruit than a crowded bush. The first season allow three good shoots to grow and the next spring trim these back slightly, thus permitting the new shoots to grow. Give good cultivation.

LONDON MARKET—This is one of the best currants for this region. It seems to be especially at home in North Dakota. Prof. Waldron writes: "We have found the London Market currant among the very best, all things considered." The bush is a vigorous grower and upright, fruit is medium to large and hangs in large clusters. Color, dark red with sprightly acid flavor. It is very productive and can be depended upon to produce its annual large crop.

VALLEY CITY, NORTH DAKOTA

PERFECTION—One of the latest introductions and recognized by all fruit growers as the one best currant. This famous fruit won the fifty dollar berry medal in the state of New York and was also awarded the highest fruit prize given at the Pan-American Exposition. The berry is bright red, large and hangs in great clusters on the bush. In quality, it is said to be superior to anything on the market today, being of a rich, mild sub-acid flavor with plenty of pulp and few seeds. The difficulty of starting new plants keeps the price of this splendid berry rather high but ten dollars worth of these plants will produce as much fruit and of better quality than the same money invested in other varieties.

WHITE GRAPE CURRANT—This valuable fruit is too often over-looked by planters. The bush is a vigorous, hardy grower, very productive, with long clusters of large berries. The berries are a very attractive color and nearly transparent. This fruit possesses a mild sweet flavor which makes it especially valuable for fresh sauce, pies, etc. Every garden should possess as many of these berries as the family can use while fresh. The White Grape is one of the parents of the Perfection to which it has imparted its peculiar, choice flavor.

BLACK CHAMPION—Bush is a very vigorous grower and productive. Large, lustrous black berries which hang in long clusters. Pulp nearly sweet and mild flavor. Desired by many for jellies, yams and is often used for the medicinal properties of the rich wine that can be made from these black currants.

GOOSEBERRIES

CARRIE—This variety easily takes first place in this section. It was originated in Minnesota by the veteran horticulturist Wyman Elliott. The bush is a vigorous grower and gives an abundance of fine dark green foliage that is free from mil-dew. The bush has a tendency to grow more in the shape of a dwarf tree from a strong central stem. The fruit is larger than Houghton, turns a deep maroon in color when ripe and possesses an excellent flavor. As the wood matures the thorns are shed and the fruit can easily be picked without gloves. It commences to bear the year after planting and produces a good crop of fruit annually.

HOUGHTON—An enormously productive and always reliable variety. A vigorous grower, slender and spreading, not subject to mil-dew. The fruit is of medium size, smooth, turning pale red when fully ripe; tender and of good quality. It is a hardy and very satisfactory gooseberry to grow.

RED JACKET—(Josselyn)—The bush is vigorous and entirely free from mil-dew. Fruit, deep red, smooth and has a first class flavor in quality.

RASPBERRIES

Raspberries are divided into three general classes: The reds, the blacks and the purples. But few of the black raspberries have proven hardy in this climate and with the exception of one variety, the Cumberland, are unprofitable to plant. The purples and blacks are desired by many because they do not produce suckers.

The red raspberries are the most satisfactory and profitable to grow. These are rivaled by only the strawberry as popular fruit. Plant raspberries three feet apart in the row and six feet between rows. Do not allow the patch to run wild, else they will produce but little fruit. Immediately after fruit is picked, cut out the canes entirely that bore the fruit. Thin out the weakest shoots so that only four or six strong canes are left to the hill; these will be loaded with fruit. Good fertilization and cultivation is necessary. Set the cultivator shallow; wherever the roots are disturbed suckers will shoot up.

Many prefer to bend the canes over in fall and cover the pits with earth. This will insure the future crop against winter killing of the fruit buds. They can be easily pulled out in the spring.

KING—This variety originated in the Northwest and is one of the hardy sorts. Many fruit growers consider it the best of the early red raspberries. It is very productive of large, conical, rich, bright red berries, and altogether presents a very handsome appearance.

SUNBEAM—Originated by Prof. Hansen of the Experimental Station at Brookings, South Dakota. This is said to be the most hardy red raspberry grown. It is a vigorous grower with very heavy foliage. Fruit—somewhat similar to King. There is a constantly growing demand for Sunbeam because of its ability to stand the winter without protection.

GRAPES

The introduction of the Beta grape has made it perfectly practical for every one to enjoy good grapes of the own growing. The Beta is perfectly hardy and adapted to our climate, as it has a strong infusion of the blood of the wild grape. It is also of good size.

Those who have not raised grapes do not know how dependable a fruit is it. Unlike the apple, pear and plum, it may be expected to bring a crop as regularly as the seasons come around. We recommend the general planting of this variety. It marks the beginning of successful grape culture in the north.

Shrubs and Hedges

The Northwest Nursery maintains a Landscape Gardening Department. Our experience is at the service of our customers. We gladly furnish advice and suggestions to planters. Write us if you are not sure what to plant or how to arrange your planting..

We list below, only those hedges, that have proved themselves to be absolutely hardy in the Dakotas.

CARAGANA—SIBERIAN PEA TREE

The first and most important Hedge to plant in the Northwest. We have never known a plant, when once established, to die from drough or winter killing.

The Caragana was introduced by the Canadian Government of Saskatchewan from Siberia. It has made good all over the Saskatchewan Province. The Indian Head Experiment Station of Saskatchewan, has actually miles of these planted for hedges. Most of these hedges are from 12 to 18 feet high, with a spread of from six to eight feet. The most efficient, beautiful and effective snow fence in the entire Northwest. We introduced these several years ago to our Dakota and Montana planters. Last year we sold over 100,000 of these hardy, young plants. We urge all farmers and home owners to plant these in liberal quantities. Your Experimental Station Bulletins will all speak highly and recommend this plant. In the spring the Caragana, bursts forth with a mass of bright golden blossoms. Its Nile green foliage, bronze bark, gives it a peculiar striking and pleasing effect. Plant your hedges of Caragana. We stand behind them with an absolute guarantee.

BUCKTHORN—One of the best plants for hedges and ornamental foliage effects. The dark, rich olive green leaves are attractive throughout the season, making it splendid for a back ground to flowering shrubs. If trimmed low when planted will make a dense thick hedge which improves with age. Small thorns appear on the older plants. This plant has made the hedges of England famous and is a close rival of the California Privet. It is hardy and thrives well in this region.

DOGWOOD—(Red-twiggled, called by Indians Kinnikinnick). This is a hardy native shrub found growing along the banks of streams throughout the Northwest. A rather highgrowing shrub with creamy white flowers borne in numerous flat clusters which is followed by pale blue berries. Blooms throughout the late summer. It is much used by landscape gardeners for the winter coloring furnished by its bright red branches.

fragrant, white berries, borne in profusion and bending the branches down with their weight. Particularly strong and thrifty.

CUT LEAF ELDER—A tall shrub with jointed branches and handsome, compound foliage. In early summer it bears large, magnificent, flat clusters of small

GOLDEN ELDER—A bright and distinctive, lower-growing variety of the European Elder. The leaves of this variety are fern-like in formation, and the shrub is of half-drooping habit. One of the finest in cultivation, being especially effective in masses.

FLOWERING CURRANT—(Yellow). Early yellow flowers in showy racemes. Glossy foliage which gives bright autumn tints. One of the best early-flowering shrubs blooming before foliage, very fragrant.

HONEYSUCKLE—(Tartarian). A beautiful bush which is covered in May and June with a profusion of sweet scented pink blossoms. Its greatest charm is its wealth of orange and red berries which literally cover the plant in summer and autumn. We also grow a special of this variety bearing white blossoms followed by red berries resembling currants. These hardy shrubs are much used for planting by porches in groups and parks and for hedges. For use as hedges, plants should be trimmed back while young to encourage the growth of finer twigs.

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY—This hardy shrub so valuable in ornamental planting is the native Western form of the *Virburnum*. The Eastern form is the common Snowball. It has handsome broad foliage of a lustrous, dark green color, changing later to rich coppery tints. The large flat cymes of white flowers are very ornamental but the shrub is particularly conspicuous later in the fall and early winter for its brilliant scarlet fruit which hangs in large pendulous clusters and remains on until spring. By all odds one of the most desirable shrubs.

HYDRANGEA—A hardy outdoor Hydrangea that blossoms in August when flowers are scarce. Its immense blooms last at least two weeks; needs no protection, but in order to secure the finest blooms should be watered thoroughly about once a week as soon as it begins to bloom.

Lilac—(Common Purple and White.). No other class of shrubs have been so universally planted as the lilacs. They have increased in flavor during recent years. Its popularity is largely due to its wealth of fragrant purple and white blossoms which are so plentiful as to furnish the children, neighbors, school and home with cut flowers for several weeks. It makes a splendid hedge as a background to the lawn, especially where a screen is desired to hide the garden.

PERSIAN LILAC—A fine slender branched member of the Lilac family, more graceful than the common. Grows to medium height. The leaves are narrow pointed and of a rich green shade. The flowers are pale lavender borne in broad clusters three to four inches long. The plants develop bloom much younger than the Common Lilac.

Snowball—One of the old favorites that never can be replaced. Good rich soil and an abundance of moisture will greatly improve the bloom and general appearance of the bush. While this shrub will grow and bloom in this section it is not so hardy and thrifty as the High Bush Cranberry which fills its place in a much more satisfactory way.

SNOWBERRY—A slender branched, upright growing shrub with rose colored flowers. These are followed by showy pure white berries which remain on well into the winter and which constitutes the most valuable feature of this variety. This is a semi-dwarf plant and valuable for planting in densely shaded places.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER—A much smaller bush than the Van Houttei, but having the valuable habit of blooming nearly all summer. It is a dark red color, and very valuable for giving color to a group of shrubs.

SPIREA ARGUTA—(Semi Dwarf)—The first of the family to bloom. The hardest of all the Spirea. In early spring its flowers cover the bush, like a bank of snow. It is of light green foliage. This is the ideal plant for all hedges. It takes the place of the Thunberg's Barberry, throughout the Northwest.

THE NORTHWEST NURSERY COMPANY

SPIREA ROSEA—Very thrifty and hardy in the Northwest. Flowers, rose pink. Blooms heavily through the summer months. Excellent for group effects, near other shrubs. A quick, rapid growing Spirea.

FLOWERING PLUM—(*Prunus Triloba*). A broad spreading shrub-like tree of the *Prunus* family, of vigorous growth. In the spring it is completely covered with flowers resembling the bloom of the Baby Rambler roses and giving the appearance of a rose tree. This stock is grafted upon our native plum roots and is absolutely hardy. One of the most delightful surprises that spring brings.

RUSSIAN OLIVE—A showy shrub or small growing tree. When trimmed will grow to a height of twenty feet. It has peculiar, silvery, olive-like leaves; light green above and silvery white beneath. Used by landscape gardeners for heavy foliage contrast effects. It is also valuable for hedges, can be trimmed low into a dense, compact hedge, or will grow into a large strong hedge that will turn stock, due partly to its strong sharp thorns. Will thrive anywhere in the Dakotas or Montana.

SPIREA VAN HOUTII—If there is one shrub that stands pre-eminently above all other ornamental plants, it is undoubtedly the Spirea, Van Houtii. It is very similar to the Spirea known as the Bridal Wreath. Mr. Wedge, of Albert Lea, says this: "This seems to come about as near perfection as any ornamental shrub that can be planted in the North. As hardy as the hazel brush, and sure to be loaded with a mass of white flowers in June of the year after planting. A graceful and attractive bush all the year. If you do not have this beautiful little shrub be sure to order it this season, even if you do not plant anything else. We never knew it to fail to delight anyone who planted it." It seems impossible to plant too many of these shrubs in the yard. It makes a pleasing natural hedge which does not require trimming and avoids the stiffness of sheared hedges. We advise planting of the Spirea, Van Houtii, the best of all shrub.

SYRINGA—(*Mock Orange*). A vigorous handsome bush blooming in mid-summer, bearing flowers with delicious orange blossom fragrance. An old time favorite from our Grandmother's garden.

VINES

CLEMATIS—(*White*). The most handsome of all flowering vines is the Clematis.

AMERICAN IVY—(Sometimes called Wood Bine and Virginia Creepers)—A native of the Dakotas. Absolutely hardy and vigorous grower. A more rapid grower than Engleman's Ivy but it requires a trellis upon which to climb. In the autumn it turns to a beautiful scarlet, supplying the autumn coloring so often needed. The most popular of all the Western Vines.

IVY, ENGLEMAN'S—A high-climbing vine, with compound foliage, made up of five glossy green leaflets, with coarsely toothed edges and borne thickly along the branches; in the fall they turn to brilliant scarlet.

WILD GRAPE—A strong growing, hardy vine native to the forest region. Its large broad leaves make it valuable for arbors, trellis, etc. The bunches of wild grapes add to its beauty and usefulness.

ROSES

Nearly every home maker has a longing for roses, no home is quite complete without them. The Rose is the Unchallenged Queen of Flowers. Nearly all the old line of roses are too tender to withstand our winters without protection. But there are a few varieties which if given a covering of earth in the fall, will succeed and bloom profusely every summer. We consider however that there is nothing equal to the Rugosa Rose for planting in this section.

VALLEY CITY, NORTH DAKOTA

ULRICH BRUNNER—A standard dark red, fragrant double rose, very pleasing and justly popular. Very pretty in tree form.

PAUL NEYRON—A fragrant, double pink rose—one of the largest out of door roses in cultivation. A beautiful rose.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—The finest of all pure white Roses. The foliage is dark green and glossy and deeply veined, and the bush is strong, healthy and vigorous in growth, blooming freely and bearing handsome flowers on long stiff stems.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIE—A Climbing Rose, a great success in this western country. A bright rose-red double, strong grower and healthy. Very hardy.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—A wonderful crimson climbing rose. A very rapid grower. Small flowers which grow in show masses. This often blooms the first season, and is becoming very popular everywhere.

BABY RAMBLER—An offspring of the famous Crimson Rambler. It does not climb however, but bushes nicely and also yields itself to pot culture. Blooms continually throughout the summer if planted out-of-doors; it usually blooms the first year after planting. Blooms in clusters of 20 to 40 flowers at one time. Used effectively as shrub for border planting.

NEW HARDY ROSES

The new Hybrid Rugosa roses can be grown all over Minnesota without winter protection, and are without doubt the most important addition to the family of the "queen of flowers" that has come to our northern gardens. The old time roses are subject to diseased foliage in our summers, their roots are unequal to our severe winters, and their general constitution is so weak as to require the petting of an expert gardener. The new Rugosas are not built on any such weak and doubtful plan. Inheriting a robust constitution from an ancestry inured to the hardships of the frigid climate of northern Asia, they have received a sufficient infusion of the blood of the best of the older cultivated kinds to give them a variety of form and color which in combination with the magnificent foliage, delicate fragrance and habit of perpetual bloom of their Rugosa parent has fitted them to fill the long felt want of a hardy garden rose for the cold north. We strongly advise our patrons to secure not only one, but the complete collection, as each has peculiar merits which will delight all lovers of the rose, and which we of the north are at last privileged to enjoy to the full. Will make a valuable hedge.

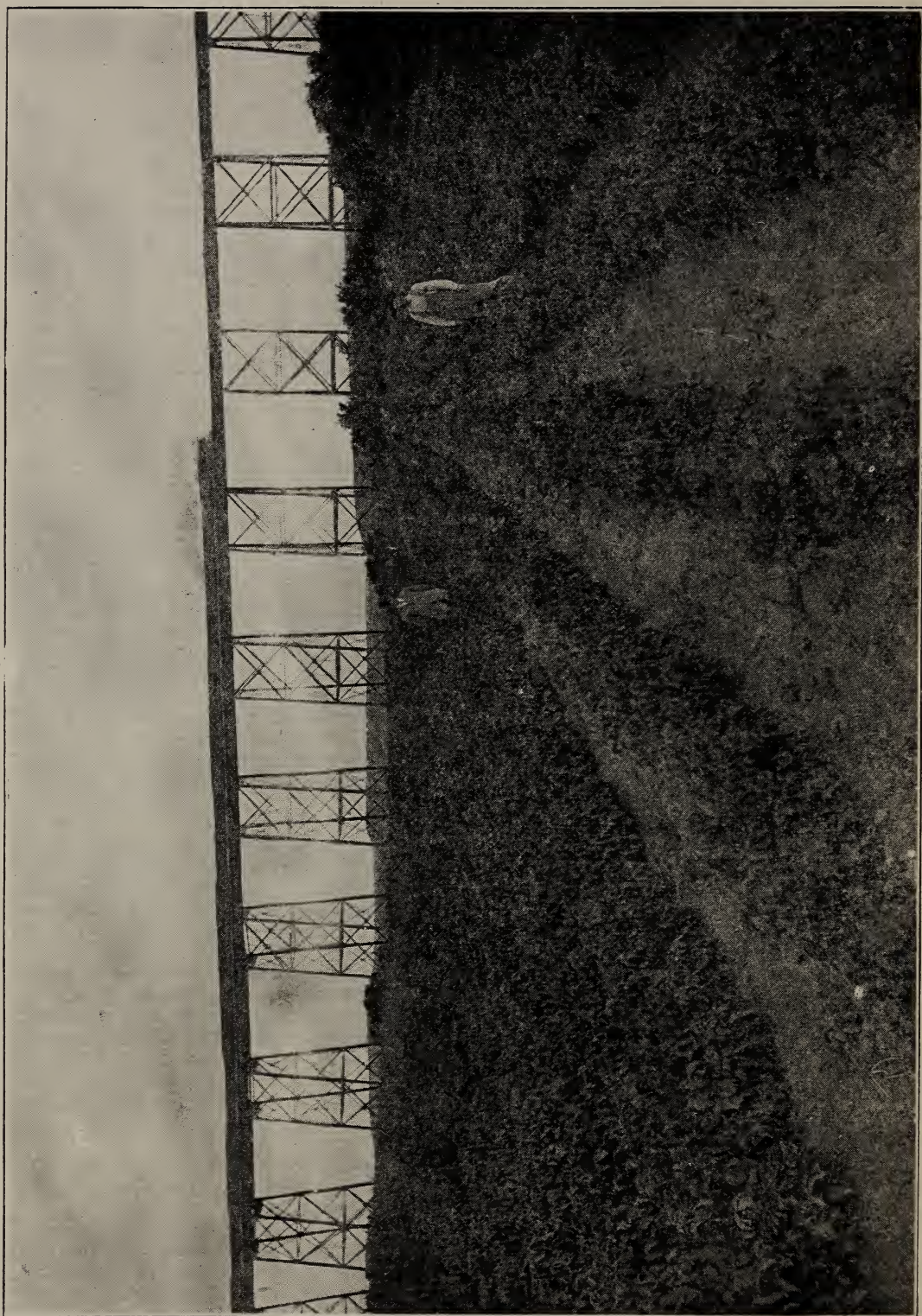
BLANC DE COUBERT—Purest paper white, of large size, often four inches in diameter, semi-double, produced in clusters, exquisitely fragrant and with foliage of unrivaled richness. It is the first rose to bloom in the spring, and blossoms may be picked from it every day throughout the summer, and until cut off by severe freezes.

CONRAD F. MEYER—Clear, silvery pink, of largest size, almost as large as Paul Neyron, very double, choicest fragrance, continuous bloom, produced singly instead of in clusters as most of this class of roses grow. Bush thrifty and vigorous. An exceedingly choice rose, but considerably less hardy than the others of this group, and needing winter protection. While this superb rose is much the least hardy of its class it is much easier to grow than the best of the hybrid perpetuals to which Gen. Jac. and Paul Neyron belong, and is equal to them in the qualities that make a first-class flower.

NEW CENTURY—Rosy pink, shading to almost a red center, good size, fine fragrance, perfectly double, produced in clusters and exceedingly free blooming. A very interesting and distinct variety, and one of the hardiest.

HANSA—Deep violet red, very large, perfectly double, fragrant. In this fine variety, unlike most of its class, the buds of each cluster open at about the same time, giving the effect at a distance of a single rose of immense size. The foliage is particularly dark, rich green and the bush absolutely hardy. A beauty every way. It is perhaps the best all around rose for general planting.

THE NORTHWEST NURSERY COMPANY



SPECIALS

THE SHASTA DAISY (illustration on back cover) is Burbank's great production. A pure white flower with yellow eye, which blooms freely nearly all summer. This is so well thought of in the cities that it is commonly sold in flower stores.

GIANT DAISY—One of the noblest of all tall-growing herbaceous plants, forming dense bushes four or five feet in height, terminated by loose clusters of pure white flowers with bright yellow centers.

BOLTONIA ASTEROIDES—Among the showiest of our native hardy perennial plants with large, single Aster-like flowers. The plant is in bloom during the summer and autumn months, and with its thousands of flowers open at one time produces a very showy effect. Flowers pure white and very effective.

THE GAILLARDIA—Resembling the Daisy in form and habit but the flowers are of gorgeous colorings. The center is dark-red brown, while the petals are marked with rings of brilliant crimson, orange and vermillion, and often a combination of all in one flower. Excellent for cutting. The flowers are large and the Gaillardia will succeed in any soil in a sunny position. Blooms freely from June to November and is of the most dependable hardiness everywhere.

SWEET WILLIAM—A well-known attractive, free-flowering hardy perennial, producing in early summer a splendid effect in beds and borders, with their rich and varied flowers. We can supply the following:

NEWPORT PINK—The prettiest color among Sweet Williams, a lovely salmon or water-melon pink.

PURE WHITE—Very large.

SCARLET BEAUTY—Rich deep scarlet, very effective.

ACHILLEA, THE PEARL—Pure white flowers borne in the greatest profusion the entire summer on strong, erect stems. As a summer cut flower it is of great value.

ACHILLEA, M. Roseum—Very similar to Achillea, The Pearl. However, flowers are pink in dense heads. Finely cut deep green foliage. Flowers all summer.

DELPHINIUMS or **HARDY LARKSPURS**—Perennial Larkspur may be planted as soon as the spring has opened. The ground should be well drained and carefully prepared, but manure must not be allowed to come in contact with the roots, or grubs are apt to destroy the plants. It is one of the most stately and effective of all hardy flowers. Blooms in white and all shades of blue, in spikes a foot long with stems one to three feet high. In Larkspur we have:

Belladonna—The freest and most continuous blooming of all, never being out of flower from the end of June until cut down by hard frost. The clear turquoise-blue of its flowers is not equalled for delicacy and beauty by any other flower.

Formosum—The old favorite dark blue with white center; three to four feet high. Very vigorous and one of the best.

GOLDEN GLOW—Is a strong, robust grower, attaining a height of five or six feet and producing masses of double golden-yellow flowers from July to September. Hardy everywhere.

The above Special Perennials per dozen, \$5.00. Each, 50c.

BULBUS PLANTS

While the following do not come under the head of perennials, they are so popular, so easily grown, and so easily cared for over winter, that we include them in this list.

GLADIOLUS

(Everybody's Flower)

In ease of culture, brilliance of bloom, durability as a cut flower, and long blooming, period, the Gladiolus has no peer. We list the choicest varieties, finest mixture, and will gladly give all the directions needful for successful cultivation.

AMERICA—Conceded to be one of the finest varieties for cutting or bedding ever sent out; color beautiful soft flesh-pink; orchid-like in its colorings and texture.

MRS. FRANCIS KING—A striking shade of light scarlet or flame color, one of the most effective.

PRESIDENT TAFT—This is one of the newest creations of plant specialists and is undoubtedly the most beautiful of the light pinks. There is a touch of orange that is difficult to describe but is most pleasing. This is one of the richest Glads in the garden.

WAR—This is one of the newest of the reds and must be seen to be appreciated; a strong growing spike with a glorious, flaming red bloom that is by far the finest of this color in the entire garden. Don't fail to plant War. You will have a delightful surprise.

GLADIOLUS—In Mixture—Our mixtures are made up of fine varieties, not the common sorts, which produce themselves so freely, and are all **STRICTLY SELECTED FIRST SIZE BULBS**, and are sure to give satisfactory results.

Named varieties per dozen, \$2.50; per hundred, \$18.00. Mixed, per dozen, \$1.50; per hundred, \$12.00.

DAHLIA

The most brilliant of all cultivated flowers and one that blooms continuously from July until cut off by autumn frosts. Perfectly double.

PRINCESS JULIANA—(Decorative)—An ideal pure white for all purposes. A splendid cut flower and a good decorator for the garden. It is one of the earliest to flower and continues in good shape throughout the season. It holds its flowers well above the foliage on stiff, wiry stems.

SYLVIA—Soft, pleasing mauve-pink, changing to white in center, a fine cut flower.

YELLOW COLOSSE—Very free flowering, canary-yellow, of perfect form, a decided acquisition.

Per dozen, \$4.00. Each, 40c.



SHASTA DAISY

